VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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Foreign Intelligence,
Received by a late Arrival at Norfolk.

PARIS, 22 Germinal, April 11.

Some give out that an immediate ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities is about to take place with the Emperor. Others affirm that he is obſtinately determined to refuſe all overtures of peace, unleſs Belgium is to be reſtored. If this be true he is frantic.

Conſpiracies begin to appear at Rome. One was lately diſconcerted. The nephew of the Pope fled to Terracina, and his holineſs has ſhut himſelf up in the caſtle of St. Angelo.

Letters from Breſt repreſent the ſtate of the ſeamen as diſtreſſing in the extreme. The men and officers are in want of pay, and deſtitute even of neceſſaries.—*Perlet.*

A monſter, a prieſt, ci devant curate of Draguignian, entered this morning the houſe of Sieyes, member of the Council of Five Hundred, under pretence of aſking ſome relief, and ſhot him with a piſtol. Sieyes, while he was endeavouring to puſh aſide the piſtol from his breaſt with his left hand, received two balls in his arm, a third grazed his haunch. The wound, tho' deep, fortunately does not appear to be mortal. Poul is the name of the aſſaſſin, a relation of the famous preacher of that name. He is arreſted. A number of papers were found upon him, of which we do not yet know the contents.—*Perlet.*

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.
22 *Germinal, April* 11.

A meſſage was ſent by the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, informing them of the aſſaſſination of Sieyes, which being read, a meſſage on the motion of Boiſſy d'Anglas, was returned to the directory, deſiring all the particulars of the aſſaſſination to be laid before them, and intimating the intention of the council, feeling, as it did, an intereſt in the recovery of their colleague Sieyes, to make an account be laid before them every day, of the ſtate of his health.

The Preſident informed the council, that an uſher had been ſent to citizen Sieyes, who had found him in an encouraging ſituation.

Official Article.

The Executive Directory has juſt received a copy of a proclamation of the *ſoi diſant* Louis XVIII. to the French. Too much publicity cannot be given to this paper, which no longer leaves any doubt either as to the mad project of overthrowing the Republic and conſtitution adopted by the French nation, or as to the exiſtence of Royaliſt agents and the plots concerted by them.

Perſuaded of the indignation it will excite in the breaſt of every Frenchman, the Executive Directory thinks that it cannot do better than forewarn the citizens of the ſnares placed beneath their feet, by publiſhing to all France this odious manifeſto. It is as follows:

Louis XVIII. to the French.

A profound grief penetrates our breaſt every time we ſee Frenchmen groaning in captivity through their attachment to the ſafety of France.—But will it ſatisfy your tyrants to have procured new victims? In this conſpiracy which they impute to them, in the papers they publiſh ſo faſtidiouſly, will will they not ſeek pretexts to calumniate our intentions? Is it not to be dreaded, finally, that either by forging papers, or by throwing out ſubtle inſinuations, they will attempt to paint us to you in falſe colours?

It is our duty to admoniſh you againſt a perfidy which the experience of what is paſt authorizes us to foreſee: it is our duty to manifeſt to you the ſentiments with which our heart is filled. The tyrants envelope themſelves in the ſhades of miſtery; a father dreads to be ſeen by his children. Thoſe of our faithful ſubjects whom we have appointed to inſtruct you as to your true intereſts, will retrace in this paper the inſtructions they have received. Thoſe whom the purity of their zeal, and the wiſdom of their principles, will entitle to our confidence in future, will here read aforehand the inſtructions which will be given to them. Finally, all the French, who, ſharing our love for the country, wiſh to concur towards ſaving it, will inſtruct themſelves in the rules they ought to follow; and all France, acquainted with the end to which every one ſhould concur in concert, and the means which ought to be employed, will form a judgment for itſelf of the good which it ought to expect from it.

We have ſaid to our agents, (note, by the Directory: Dunan, Brottier, and Lavilluernois) and we repeat to them inceſſantly; "Bring back our people to the holy religion of their foreſathers, and to the paternal government which ſo long conſtituted the glory and happineſs of France. Explain to them the conſtitution of the ſtate has been calumniated becauſe it has been miſunderſtood. Inſtruct them to diſtinguiſh it from the regime which had been too long introduced. Shew them, that it is adroit oppoſite to anarchy and deſpotiſm, the two ſcourges which are as odious to us as they are to them, but which alternately have afflicted France ſince ſhe has no longer had a king. Conſult wiſe and enlightened men as to the new degrees of perfection, of which that conſtitution may be ſuſceptible, and make known to them the forms it has preſcribed to effect its amelioration. Affirm that we are adopting the moſt efficacious meaſures to preſerve it from the injuries of time, and from the attacks of authority itſelf. Guarantee once more the oblivion of errors, of injuries, and even of crimes. Quench in every breaſt the ſmalleſt wiſh of private revenges, which are reſolved to expreſs with ſeverity. Tranſmit to us the public will as to the regulations which are calculated to correct abuſes, the reform of which will be the conſtant object of our ſolicitude. Apply all your attention to prevent the return of that regime of blood which has coſt us ſo many tears, and with which our wretched ſubjects are ſtill menaced. Direct the choice they are about to make, towards men of worth, friends of order and peace, who are at the ſame time incapable of betraying the dignity of the French name, and whoſe virtues, intelligence and courage, may help us to reſtore happineſs to our people. Promiſe rewards proportioned to their ſervices, to the military of every rank, and to the members of the adminiſtrations who ſhall co-operate towards the re-eſtabliſhment of religion, laws, and the legitimate authority. But in the re-eſtabliſhment of them, avoid the employment of the attrocious means which were practiſed to overthrow them. Expect from the public opinion a ſucceſs which it alone can render ſolid and durable; or, if it ſhould be neceſſary to have recourſe to force of arms, do not at leaſt employ this cruel force until the laſt extremity, and to give it a juſt and neceſſary ſupport.

Frenchmen! All the documents you may meet with in conformity to theſe ſentiments, we ſhall glory in avowing. If any ſhould be preſented to you in which you ſhould not recognize theſe characters, reject them as the productions of liars: they are not in conformity with our heart.

Given on the 10th of March of the year of grace 1797, and of our reign the ſecond.

(Signed) LOUIS.

BERLIN, March 24.

The Spaniſh miniſter in this city, the Chevalier Borgheſe, has been recalled by his court. It is ſaid that this recall has been occaſioned by the complaints of the Executive Directory, relative to the conduct of the Chevalier, who has conſtantly viſited the French emigrants, and has ſpoken moſt diſreſpectfully of the French Republic.

INSPRUCK, March 28.

The proclamation concerning the levy *en maſſe* was publiſhed yeſterday; it is extremely preſſing, and this proves that the danger is imminent.

The French are at Brixen and in the environs. It is expected that all the inhabitants levied and armed by virtue of the proclamation will join the army on the 30th at lateſt, and that then the enemy will be attacked inſtantly on all ſides.

LONDON, April 17.

Two diſpatches were received yeſterday at the Admiralty, the one from Portſmouth the other from Plymouth. Lord Spencer was cloſeted for ſeveral hours with Mr. Nepean on the contents.

Rumours have been in circulation for ſeveral days paſt, that miniſters were prompted to ſend a commiſſioner to Vienna, becauſe they had received accounts that the Emperor was actually on the eve of ſigning a ſeparate peace, and it is even ſaid that ſince the departure of Mr. Hammond, a diſtinct treaty has actually been concluded.

It is ſingular that hitherto no account has reached this country of the important fact of the ſurrender of the Dutch fleet. We underſtand upon good authority, that ſo long ago as yeſterday ſe'nnight miniſters received certain advices of their having paſſed the Orkneys, ſixty-three ſail in number. How many of theſe were line of battle ſhips we have not been able to aſcertain.

It is now determined to have a large camp in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, for the protection of the dock yard and naval ſtores, thoſe being objects of the greateſt importance to the enemy to deſtroy, and conſequently too much caution cannot be uſed to ſecure them againſt all poſſible attempts.

Two officers have been appointed by the ſubalterns of the infantry corps at preſent in England, to preſent an addreſs to the Duke of York, ſoliciting him to preſent a memorial to his Majeſty for an increaſe of pay.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has made a law exempting clergymen from the puniſhment of death for any offence they may commit, and ſubjecting them to hard labour. The reaſon of this change is not an extraordinary regard for the ſacredneſs of the eccleſiaitical function, but it is thought that thoſe who are cuſtomed to idleneſs, will conſider death leſs dreadful than being compelled to work.

On Friday laſt the chancellor of the exchequer ſent circular letters into the city to the governor and directors of the bank, to the chairman and directors of the Eaſt-India houſe, to the Lord Mayor, and to the heads of all public companies, as well as to all his friends, requeſting them to make advances on their loyalty ſubſcription in order to accommodate the exigencies of the public; and alſo ſubmitting a propoſition to ſuch perſons as may have prepared their money for the enſuing loan, that they would advance it upon the ſecurity of exchequer bills, bearing intereſt, which would be taken in payment of the firſt inſtalment and aſſuring them that ſuch advance ſhould be no reaſon for delay in ſettling the loan.

This letter produced on Saturday morning a very curious ſenſation in the city. The firſt conſtruction put upon it was, that Mr. Pitt meant to poſtpone his loan until a more favourable epoch, and this had the effect to advance the ſtocks. Others conceived that it was a manœuvre to aſcertain who of the original ſubſcribers to the loyalty loan were the preſent holders, to enable him to determine to whom to give an additional premium; and in this conception of the ſtratagem more than 100,000l. were immediately paid into the bank.

But that paragraph of the letter recommending the purchaſe of exchequer bills, with the money prepared for the new loan, totally failed of its impreſſion. The monied men diſtruſted the ſincerity of the miniſter, and warrily foreſaw, that by ſupplying his neceſſities, they would give him an advantage over them in the ſettlement of the terms. He got ſcarcely any thing from that manœuvre.

A Notary Public in the city was ſent at 4 o'clock on Wedneſday laſt, by the directors of the bank, to Harwich, and returned by 10 o'clock on Thurſday morning, with 50,000l. ſterling, in gold. To this we are happy to add, that on Friday 90,000l. including twenty-two cheſts of ſilver, were alſo received at the bank from Yarmouth. The quantity that has been brought within the laſt month or ſix weeks from Hamburgh, by the way of Yarmouth, &c. is immenſe.

The vaſt amount of the importations of ſpecie from the continent, which have already and are ſtill expected to take place, together with the large ſums which are about to be made good by government to the bank, will, it is generally conceived, enable the directors to reſume their payments in caſh before the 24th of June next.

Admiral Jervis, it appears by the laſt diſpatches, was ſailed from Liſbon on the 28th ult. in queſt of the Spaniſh fleet, with 14 ſail of the line. There were advices ſaying, that the Spaniſh fleet were at ſea, and muſt continue to cruize till the arrival of the Mexico fleet. Admiral Jervis was in good health, and great hopes were entertained that he would fall in with the Mexico fleet.

On Thurſday a M. Le Blanc, landed in a boat from Oſtend, at Dover, and going to the York-houſe hotel, for refreſhment, enquired of the landlord Mr. Payn, whether various Engliſh bank notes amounting to 180l. which he had with him, were or were not foreigners. Mr. P. ſuſpecting they were foreigners, made M. Le Blanc a priſoner, and immediately took carriage and brought the foreigners to the ſecretary of ſtates office, in London. Upon an examination at the bank, it appeared that theſe notes were foreigners, and that the French have ſucceſsfully imitated our national paper. M. Le Blanc declares he had received the notes as genuine ones, and brought them over to purchaſe indigo at the India-Houſe ſale. He is however, yet in confinement.

April 18.

By letters dated Yarmouth yeſterday morning, we learn, that in conſequence of the wind coming about unfavorable, juſt as the Hawke ſloop was getting under weigh on Thurſday, Mr. Hammond was detained till Sunday morning, when we underſtand he was enabled to get to ſea.

We have received the Paris papers of the 11th and 12 inſtant, by a private channel. Thoſe of the 8th 9th and 10th are ſtill wanting to complete our ſeries. Thoſe that have arrived contain nothing reſpecting the operations of the armies: among the details, however, which we here ſubjoin, our readers will find ſome intereſting articles:

PARIS, 9th *Germinal*, March 29.

If the manœvres of the Jacobins have ſucceeded in the primary aſſemblies of ſome parts of the republic, it appears, however, that a majority, which ſtrikes anarchy with deſpair, has made ſuch a choice as promiſes us deputies of honor and integrity.—They write from Avranches, that the electors are all remarkable for their honor and probity. The Jacobins in the aſſemblies were in proportion of 20 to 300.

At Vitry-ſur-Marne, the moſt perfect union prevails in the aſſemblies. Only one perſon was excluded as inſolvent, namely the famous Batelier, commiſſioner of the

directory, and ex-member of the convention. Politicians are desired to answer the question, whether a man incapacitated from exercising his political rights in the assemblies of the people, is a proper object to bear the functions of a commissioner of the directory? the electors of that commune are all honest men, who triumphed likewise at St Dixier.

The primary assemblies of l'Ain have been held in tranquility—the elections made are excellent almost every where. At Chalons they are as good as honest people can wish them—at Macon they were held amidst disturbances—at Sens, an impure obtrusion of the Jacobins has disgraced the mass of good citizens—at Lyons, all passed off to the great satisfaction of all the friends of good order and peace.

At Rouen, Amiens, and Valenciennes, the elections have been very quiet, and were worthy of the cause which honest men defend. At Nantz, the choices have been tolerably good, notwithstanding the intrigues of the Jacobins, and the culpable indifference of a great number of merchants. At Blois the Jacobins were disappointed—but at Limoges and Montreuil sur Mer, they came off victorious; in the departments of the west, the suffrages of the people fell upon men justly esteemed.

A letter from Mortague, in the department of l'Orne, informs us, that the sitting of the primary assembly in that place has been attended with bloodshed. Without entering into details, our correspondent remarks, that the Jacobins of that country, dissatisfied with the composition of the body of the electors, wished to proceed to acts of violence; but the well disposed people were not intimidated by their threats, and armed themselves for the purpose of falling on the disturbers. Several have been wounded, and two have been killed on the spot. The names of the last are Gotine and Lamberdiers. They were distinguished in the country for their revolutionary spirit.

PORTSMOUTH, April 16.

Yesterday orders came by the Telegraph for Lord Bridport's fleet to go to sea, in consequence of which his lordship immediately went on board and made the signal for the ships to go to St. Helen's to-morrow morning.

DUBLIN, April 8.

Resolutions have been entered into recently in the county of Down by its magistracy, and principal inhabitants, for the suppression of outrages, and the punishment of disturbers of peace. Subscriptions are entered into for promoting these views, and the sum subscribed amounts to 3000l. Lord Downshire's name appears at the head of the list, with no less a sum than five hundred pounds annexed to it.

April 11.

A very curious paper in the form of a protest against the petition agreed to at the Royal Exchange on Saturday last, praying his majesty to dismiss his present ministers from his councils for ever, has been left at several places in the metropolis, for signatures. This is the very thing that was desired by every unbiassed and independent man. In the whole list a single name is not to be found unconnected with place, pension, job, or contract, except a very few!

Extract of a letter from Rathfryland, March 21.

After the search on Saturday, we thought ourselves secure, at least till Monday, but in this we were mistaken. During the evening sermon, there appeared an unusual agitation among the people. When worship was finished, lord——with several officers and soldiers, came to the door with an intention to imprison the Rev. Mr. Barber. He addressed the congregation (many of them in tears) in the authoritative manner their kindness and his long residence among them has made familiar, be the case what it would, to commit no breach of the peace; he found his lordship and the officer at the gate, he came, he said, to demand his arms, which he heard had been refused the day before. Mr. Barber told him the last insult possible was to be disarmed, that his arms were of little consequence, being only a fusil, which his lordship had often seen in the field. He declared it must be given up, and read from a card, what he called the law; then told him he should be sent on board the tender, and instantly called a guard of soldiers. He told his lordship, he would always be at home, and ready at a moment's warning. He expressed his sorrow, that he or the magistrates of this country should be obliged to affront him. Mr. Barber retorted with great indignation, that it was not in his power, nor all the magistrates together to affront him. They parted, and his lordship ordered the soldiers to march immediately to search his house, he was entreated by a worthy friend of his (Mr.—) not to go, on account of the melancholy situation of his daughter; he damned himself if he cared!

The house was surrounded, strict search made every where but in vain. When I saw him and his soldiers march, I ran there, and arrived nearly as soon as they.—His lordship did me the honor of telling me all he would do to Mr. Barber; he should go to a dungeon; his daughter and another lady replied, that was now the seat of honor, and after a little altercation, he threatened them with a dungeon two or three times; they replied, they desired him to take hold of any thing they had said, when he bid them not speak treason; he told me he would send Mr. Barber on board the tender. I told him I thought his age would exempt him from that, and that more respect should be paid to his coat; he damned himself if either coat, waistcoat or breeches, should save him. He searched the office-houses and dunghill himself, but without effect.

Extract of a letter from Ballycastle, dated March 24.

"A few days ago, every pass and avenue to this town, were beset with as much military parade as if the siege of Dunkirk was going to have commenced anew. About half a mile from town, the disarmers called at an honest weaver's, who being old and infirm, used a walking pole, in the end of which was a spike of about four inches long, which those military heroes found out, and carried away in triumph. An honest respectable protestant, and a warm friend to government, not a mile from this town, who has been long confined to his bed, having lost the use of his limbs by infirmity and old age, was the next visited by these gentry; they flourished their swords over the old man in his bed, and threatened to stab him and burn his house, and for no reason, but because the poor man had given them his only gun, and would not find another. They proceeded through the rest of the parish, plundering wherever they came, taking ducks, hens, eggs and butter, and insulting the inhabitants.

The following day these conquerors set out to Culseybran parish, contiguous to this town, where they set fire to and consumed a very honest man's barn, because he would not give them what he never had, viz. a gun, also a simple old Catholic, 80 years of age, scarcely able to walk, was obliged to kneel and say his prayers upon his beads, and they afterwards robbed him of the said beads, which they carried away as a trophy. In one house, in their search for arms, they found 3s. 3d. in the till of a chest, which they secured and carried off, with 2lbs. of fresh butter. In another house they found half a crown piece, four caps, two ribbands, and a handkerchief; in a third house, two caps, three ribbands, and a new silk handkerchief, also a great number of eggs in different houses. The officers have secured as many eggs as will serve them during Lent. These depredations lasted for several days. Some of their plunder they are now offering for sale in this town, but can find no purchasers.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Montreal dated 21st May.

"We have lately taken up a spy from your country in the pay of Mr Adet: he is called General M'Lean, was born in Rhode Island, and has been several times in this province last summer to feel the pulse of the disaffected Canadians. This last visit, he was so daring as to aim at surprising the garrison of Quebec whilst the change of quarters of the different regiments was taking place; but he reckoned without his host—the first man he opened his plan to at Quebec informed against him, and he is now in irons, and will shortly be tried."

The following is the translation of a letter from the Bulletin of Havre, arrived in a Nantz paper by the Love, arrived yesterday.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

PARIS, 15 Ventose, March 5, 1797.

The minister of the marine and the colonies to the principal commissary of the marine at Havre.

"You have don well citizen, in disavowing, in the maritime journals, the report which had prevailed, that the French government had given an order to seize the vessels of the United States of America—This false news, like many other reports, is the fruit of the manœuvres of melevolence or of combinations of cupidity."

True Copy,

(Signed) LEROY.

SAVANNAH, May 30.

The following authentic information is received by capt. Cooke, from a correspondent at St. Mary's:

Town of St. Mary's, in Georgia, 24th May, 1797.

Yesterday returned to this place, James Seagrove, Esq. commissioner from the United States of America, to the government of Florida; and Thomas King, Esq. agent for the state of Georgia. These gentlemen have been at St Augustine, for a month past, during which time an agreement took place for an exchange of all fugitive slaves from the United States, or his catholic majesty's province of East Florida, from the 2d September, 1790, until the 19th instant. All fugitives, prior to the 2d September, 1790, remains to be settled by the king of Spain and the United States.

It is with pleasure we inform from undoubted authority, that Mr. Seagrove has entered into a treaty with the Spanish government, whereby a total stop is put to all fugitive slaves, or servants, being people of color, from receiving countenance or protection in Florida. Should any such people go there, on being discovered, they will be th own into prison, until demanded by their owners, when they will be delivered up. This treaty, we are informed, extends to horses, cattle, and all other property, that may stray or be stolen, and be taken in Florida, are to be returned without delay or expence. The United States are reciprocally bound to the Spanish government, so soon as the president and senate of the same, shall approve and ratify this treaty.

Twenty seven of the American fugitive slaves, were brought to this place on the 22d instant, in the sloop Harriet, captain Cooke, from St. Augustine, well secured in irons. They are now safely lodged in the new prison in this town, until proof be made by their owners. Eleven run-aways are left in prison, in St. Augustine, as hostages for the return of an equal number now detained in Georgia, belonging to Spanish subjects. A list of the negroes delivered up, will be forwarded to be published. The commissioners speak in high terms, of the polite treatment they experienced from governor White, as well as from gentlemen individuals. There appeared a great desire in the government, and many of the subjects, to have these run-aways sent back, as they had became so great a nuisance to that country, that most of them were chained, and at work among the convicts."

Yesterday arrived here, Emanuel Rengil, Esq. his catholic majesty's vice consul for the states of North-Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. This gentleman was late secretary of the province of East Florida, and we are informed, intends residing in this city.

We hear that the schooner John and Marian, capt. Massey of this port, taken by the English letter of marque sloop Acis has been condemned and sold in Dominique, for 15,000 dollars.

CHARLESTON, June 8.

On Thursday evening last as the ship Mercury of Boston Robert Roberts, master, was approaching the Bar, from the Havannah, loaded with sugars, being then in six fathom water, with the light house bearing W. by N. distant about two and a half leagues, having a pilot on board, she was chased by the armed ship Frances Louisa, mentioned in yesterday's gazette to be off our Bar. As the ship drew near to captain Roberts, she fired on him; after seven or eight shots had been fired, he hove too: a boat was then sent on board, with orders to take out the captain and pilot, who both refused to go on board the privateer; the officer who went on board having informed the lieutenant of the privateer of their refusal, he then sent fourteen men to take possession of her, and took out seven men belonging to captain Roberts. The ships then lay in company. In the course of the night the lieutenant informed Mr. Butterton, the pilot, that he intended to send the ship in the morning to New-Providence, and that, if he wished to return to Charleston, he had better come on board the privateer; in consequence of this, Mr. Butterton left the ship, captain Roberts remained on board.

Capt. Prince, the pilot, who carried an order from captain Coppinger, who was in town yesterday morning, directing his lieutenant to restore the ship Mercury to Mr. Coffin; one of her owners, came up last evening, and informs, that as soon as the orders was received, the ship was given up to capt. Roberts, and his crew returned on board. The ship was at anchor at the Bar last evening.

The Frances Louisa also captured on Monday last, the schooner Maria, of Boston, capt. Hatch, from the Havannah, bound to this port, loaded with sugar, and sent her for New-Providence. Mr. Butterton saw three of captain Hatch's crew on board the privateer.

Letters yesterday received from New-Providence, mention, that the ship William, Dockray, from the Havannah, bound to this port, with sugar, had been sent in there on the 27th of May, by a privateer called the Swallow.

These vessels, it is said, are captured under suspicion of having Spanish property on board.

June 5.

A British squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, and three frigates, under the command of commodore Rickets, is now off the Bar. It is from Cape Nichola Mole, said to be going to the Northward.

The pilot boat Lucy, captain Prince, sailed yesterday morning for New-Providence. This boat is dispatched to claim the schooner Maria, Hatch, and ship William, Dockray. It is said she carries undoubted proofs of the property on board of these two vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States.

The English privateer schooner Frances Louisa, captain Coppinger, is still cruising off the Bar.

Capt Coppinger, says a correspondent, will in all probability, be enabled to continue his cruise for a considerable time off the Bar, as every kind of provisions and stores are amply supplied him from this city; and if reports say true, his crew is considerable augmented from the same quarter.

WILMINGTON, June 8.

Captain Burr, of the schooner Friendship, from the Havannah bound to New-York, touched at this port on Friday last, in 7 days passage. The captain informs, that on the 22d of May, a brig, being one of a fleet of Spanish merchantmen from Carthagena bound to the Havannah, arrived there; the captain said, that on the 15th they fell in with a British frigate off Cuba, which captured the whole fleet, except himself, and carried them into New-Providence—This fleet was richly ladened, and had on board one million of dollars.

PETERSBURG, *June 16.*

CONGRESS.

On the 3d instant, Mr. Smith (S. C.) having informed the House of Representatives, that he had business to communicate which would require secrecy—the galleries were accordingly cleared;—but before the House adjourned, they determined that the business brought forward with closed doors, did not not require secrecy. The following are the resolutions, which were introduced by Mr. Smith.

1. RESOLVED, That further provision ought to be made by law, for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That further provision be made by law, for completing and manning the frigates *United States*, *Constitution*, and *Constellation*.

3. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law, for procuring by purchase, a further naval force, to consist of frigates, of guns, and sloops of war, of guns.

4. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law, for empowering the President to employ the naval force of the United States, as convoys, to protect the trade thereof.

5. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law, for regulating the arming of the merchant vessels of the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That the existing military establishment ought to be augmented by an addition of one regiment or corps of artillerists and engineers, and companies of dragoons.

7. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law, for empowering the President to raise a *provisional* army, to consist of regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery, and one regiment of dragoons, by commissioning the officers, and by volunteers or enlistments, whenever the circumstances of the country shall, in his opinion, render the said army necessary for the protection and defence of the United States; *Provided*, that neither the officers or soldiers shall receive any pay or emoluments until called into actual service.

8. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law, to authorize the President to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding dollars, to defray the expence which may arise in providing for the defence and security of the United States.

9. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law, to raise a revenue adequate to the reimbursement, within years, of such sum as may be borrowed, as aforesaid.

10. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law, to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores.

On the 5th instant the two first resolutions were agreed to, and committees were appointed to report the bills. The other resolutions were warmly opposed as tending to plunge us into a war with the French republic. The supporters of the resolutions were of opinion that the adoption of them was the only means to prevent it. It being stated that a vote on the 3d and 4th resolutions would be regulated by the decision on the 5th, Mr. Smith withdrew these two, and the house proceeded on to the 5th, on which no question had been taken on the 7th instant.

A Bill was received from the Senate, for providing an additional corps of artillerists and engineers, to consist of 990 non commissioned officers, privates, &c. (to be enlisted for 5 years) with a proportionate number of officers, to form four battalions, and one regiment.

The Senate have concurred in the appointment of Messrs. Pinckney, Dana, and Marshall, as Envoys to the French Republic—the two latter are preparing to take their departure.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE; *of the 5th instant.*

To the OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, *and* FREEHOLDERS, *within the limits of* Major Harwell's *and* Major Taylor's *battalions of Mecklenburg militia.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

To a mind like mine, formed for, and every way devoted to the interest and will of my constituents, it cannot fail to yield pleasure, on all occasions to be aided, in my public transactions, by the expression of that *will* nor can that expression fail of its desired effect. You have long known my sentiments about the principles of republican government and representation, viz. That it is the right of the people to *instruct*, and the *duty* of the Representative to *obey*—and this ground, I still think, is fairly tenable. But to prove it by argument is not now my object; it would require a volume rather than a column in a newspaper. Let those therefore, who are disposed to doubt the soundness of the doctrine, bandy it as they please, and yet, by fair construction it will stand the test of republican representation. But, nevertheless, in doubtful questions I should look for evidence of the voice of a decided majority, since all good governments are ruled by a majority.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the expression of the will of two battalions; which, though not a majority, yet perhaps may speak the sense of a majority of my constituents. I believe they all wish for peace with France, if it can be preserved upon fair and honorable terms. I believe they have hearts overflowing with gratitude to that nation for past services; and I also believe that they have so just a sense of their own rights, that they will defend them against the encroachments of any or of all the nations in the world. I am not insensible, fellow citizens, of the honor you confer upon me by your public declarations of your confidence in my fidelity to you, and my attachments to the interests of our common country: Nor shall that confidence want evidences for its foundation and support.

Although we may and do differ, respecting some few of the measures of our government, we still agree in essentials; that is, to preserve peace upon honorable terms, if possible; if not, to unite in the defence of our country. I am no less impressed with the importance of the present crisis of our political affairs. I lament that any cause of complaint against the measures of our government should have existed, to provoke the French Republic to commit depredations upon our commerce. I with you consider it as portending an interruption of that peace and harmony, which have heretofore so happily subsisted between the two republics, and which it would be

the honour and happineſs of this country ſtill to cheriſh, upon terms of mutual advantage; with an eye to the liberty and happineſs of the human race. With you, I ſtill entertain a hope, that reconciliation is not beyond the reach of negociation, by means of an envoy extraordinary; which expedient the Preſident, in his ſpeech, informs us he means to try, and has actually nominated John Marſhall, of Richmond, and a Mr. Dana, of Maſſachuſetts, to act in conjunction with Mr. Pinckney on this embaſſy.

I hope, if the complaints of the French Republic are well founded, they will be redreſſed; if not their aggeſſions repelled; which, with you, when negotiation ſhall have been fairly tried and failed, I ſhall be equally diſpoſed to do. But, I know the better how to appreciate the bleſſings of peace, by the horrors of war ſo recently experienced by my country. However wiſe and equal the meaſures of this country may have been towards France, and other nations, it is not for me to ſay, but, I am one of thoſe who do not think they all have been either wiſe or equal; and I hope that ſuch terms of accommodation, will now be propoſed, as will place France upon equal grounds with the moſt favoured nation, and thereby remove their complaints; and, if more than this ſhall be demanded, and perſiſted in, I ſhall then believe that there are views beyond thoſe which ſhould juſtly actuate one friendly nation towards another; and juſtly regarding the intereſt, honour, and dignity of my country, I will then unite with heart and hand to repel the aggreſſions or encroachments of France or any other nation upon earth. But my fellow citizens, if you ſet as high a value upon the peace and happineſs of this country as I do, let me admoniſh you to take a view of the exiſting ſituation of Europe. Behold the brilliant ſucceſſes of the brave French Republicans; behold all the mighty empires of Europe proſtrate at their feet! Behold Great Britain trembling at their nod and ſueing for peace on any terms! And then ſay if we could go to war with any proſpect of intereſt or ſucceſs—Could Britiſh connections yield us any ſafe protection, or have we the means of ſelf defence? Think for yourſelves and be not miſled.—But remember that agreeable to my conſtruction of the duty of a repreſentative, I ſhall hold myſelf bound by the inſtructions of a majority of my conſtituents, if they ſhould think proper to inſtruct me; but if not, you may confidently rely that I will do all in my power to preſerve your peace upon honorable terms, and if peace cannot be maintained, I ſhall be equally determined to defend your intereſt and honor ſide by ſide with you. But in the mean time it may not be amiſs to remind you that the treaty making power belongs to the Preſident and Senate, and not to the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The conſtitution is of your own forming, and you will not ſurely expect of me to exerciſe powers that you have given to another branch of the government. I am content to act within that ſphere, and be reſponſible for my conduct there—and notwithſtanding the outrageous attempt of the Grand Jury at Richmond, on the 22d of May, to ſuppreſs by preſentment that information which it is the duty of every repreſentative in a republican government to give to his conſtituents for cauſes that do not exiſt, I ſhall ſend you another circular letter as ſoon as I have any thing concluſive and worth your notice.

I am, fellow-citizens,
Your friend and faithful public ſervant.
THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

June 1ſt, 1797.

N. B. Ye lovers of your rights, judge if the conduct of the Grand Jury ſhould not excite your reſentment.

Raleigh, North Carolina, June 1, 1797.

THE Circuit Court of the United States was opened here to day by the Diſtrict Judge; after the Jurymen were called, his Honor the Diſtrict Judge informed the Jury and the Gentlemen of the Bar, that he had received Information from Mr. Chaſe, the aſſociate Judge, that he would not attend the Court, that no buſineſs could therefore be done—The Jury were then diſcharged, and the Court adjourned till the Court in courſe.

This diſappointment has taken place by the accident of Mr. Chaſe's horſe falling ſick ſomewhere in South Carolina, upon which his Honor returned to Charleſton.—This excuſe appearing to be very frivolous, and the circumſtance of his not being able to procure another horſe in that part of the country, not being believed, his non-attendance has excited great diſguſt and indignation.

The following comprehends many acquaintances, particularly myſelf—pleaſe inſert it.

A RECENT ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN in company, obſerving a man who had prominant ſigns in his face of his taking too much Julip in the morning; Obſerved, that if he did not ſlack his hand, that it would ſoon blow off the *Top* of his *Night Cap*.

I WISH TO SELL,

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouſe, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and eaſy to work, and think I may with propriety ſay, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I ſuppoſe, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crouded with fine Aſh growth; it is remarkably well watered, and bounded on the north by Baily's creek, which is navigable to the higheſt part of the land for a boat veſſel—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, ſuch as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouſe, Church, and is within 7 miles of Peterſburg, and 8 of City-Point by water. If time ſhould be an object with the purchaſer, it will not be diſagreeable to the ſubſcriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797. (tf.)

OLD LONDON
PARTICULAR MADEIRA,
FOR SALE, BY
JOHN Le MESSURIER.

May 30, 1797.

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PUBLIC VENDUE.

To be ſold This Day, the 16th Inſt.

Upon a Credit of Six Months, the Purchaſers giving Bonds with approved Security, reſiding in Town;

Two Valuable SLAVES,
Shoemakers by Trade.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

Peterſburg, June 16, 1797.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

To be ſold for ready Money, at my office, TOMORROW, at Eleven o'Clock for the benefit of the owners, underwriters, or whomſoever it may concern,

TWO Bales marked A in a diamond, No. 1 and 2, containing 18 pieces Britiſh Oznaburgs, damaged on board the ſhip Fanny and Betſey, Nicholas Shacklock, maſter, on her voyage from Glaſgow to Virginia.

PETER COUTART, Jun. V. M.

June 16, 1797.

THE Commiſſioners for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majeſty, and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November 1794, having this day conſtituted their board, purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly: and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo, ſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame.

Extract from the ſaid Article.

"Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants and others, his Majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been in ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſened; ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceeding the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is agreed that in all ſuch caſes, where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually obtained, had, and received by the ſaid creditors, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and compleat compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors; but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes, as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted; nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant."

By order of the Board
GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commiſſioners Office, No. 3, South Sixth Street, May 29th, 1797. (6)

Poſitively will be ſold on Monday next the 19th of June, on the premiſes, in the Town of Peterſburg,

A VARIETY of Articles in the Coachmaking buſineſs, alſo one Horſe; belonging to the eſtate of D. J. Manly dec'd on a credit until Chriſtmas; bond and good ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid—At the ſame time will be rented until Chriſtmas, the ſhops lately occupied by the ſaid Manley

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Peterſburg, June 15, 1797.

TAKEN UP,

BY the ſubſcriber in the lower end of Lunenburg county, a Bay HORSE, about four feet eight inches high, with a few white hares on each ſide of his back, ſuppoſed to be ſeven or eight years old, with one ſhoe on his near hind foot. Poſted and appraiſed to Eighteen pounds.

JESSE PENN.

June 15, 1797. (3*)

TAKEN UP,

IN Dinwiddie county, near the Courthouſe, a ſtray COW, with a nick under the right ear, a ſmooth crop and half moon in the left, white face, belly and flanks, and a ſmall bell on. Appraiſed to three pounds ten ſhillings.

MARTHA LANIER.

June 9, 1797. (1*)

LIBRARY SOCIETY.

THE members of the ſaid ſociety, are hereby notified, that their next Semi-annual Meeting, will be at Brewer's Tavern, on Tueſday the 20th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon.

DUNCAN ROSE, Treaſurer.

Peterſburg, June 6, 1797.

A leiſure hour to Employ.

THE ſubſcriber during his ſhort ſtay here, having experienced a conſiderable degree of convaleſcence, and anticipating a greater reſtorative from the ſalubrity of the atmoſphere and purity of the water, intends a further participation of ſuch eſtimable benefits by a longer local reſidence; but fearing the pernicious effects of mental, as well as corporeal laſſitude, from a torpidneſs of action, he wiſhes to counteract the dreaded debility by application of the ſtimulus *employment*, which he flatters himſelf, will alſo heighten the tone of his pecuniary ſyſtem; and being a ſtudent of the *Lex Mercatoria*, he more properly applies to its profeſſors, than to thoſe of the *Materia Medica*; any merchant therefore, having need of his aſſiſtance in bringing up Books, or otherwiſe facilitating the burthen of buſineſs, by leaving a line at the Printing-Office, will be duly attended to by

AMANUENSIS.

N. B. Being converſant in the adjuſtment of Eſtates Accounts, he offers his ſervices to ſuch Executors, whoſe time will not admit their attention to liquidating the too frequent intricacies of Eſtates arrangements.

June 15, 1797. (ep tf.)

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

WISH to ſell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr. Ebenezer Stott; poſſeſſion to be given on the firſt day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnerſhip of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be diſſolved by mutual conſent on the firſt day of Auguſt next. Thoſe, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay; and thoſe who have claims, are deſired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M. M. MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.

Peterſburg, June 13, 1797.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE been credibly informed, that a report prevails in the counties of Mecklenburg and Brunſwick, that I have loſt ſeveral patients under Inoculation for the Small Pox. I take this opportunity to publicly contradict a report as falſe, as it is malicious.

There has not been a fatal termination of the diſeaſe in my hoſpital; it has prevailed in the moſt favorable manner.

ROBERT WALKER, Jun.

Dinwiddie, June 13, 1797. (3t)

N. B. I ſhall continue to Inoculate until November.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have juſt received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongſt which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

THE Partnerſhip of STIMPSON & HALL, expired the firſt inſtant. All perſons who have demands on, or who are indebted to, the ſaid company, are requeſted to apply to Charles Stimpſon, for ſettlement.

CHARLES STIMPSON.
JAMES HALL.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797.

THE buſineſs will in future be conducted by the ſubſcriber, who has juſt opened in a Store a few doors above Brick Houſe Run, a very large collection of GROCERIES, &c. which he will diſpoſe of on low terms.

CHARLES STIMPSON.

June 12, 1797.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's waggon at Peterſburg, on the night of the 29th of May laſt, a dark Bay HORSE, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, has a knot on his near ſide, and one on his off ſhoulder, occaſioned by the gore of a bull; and has a knot on his back occaſioned by the ſaddle.—Any perſon who will deliver ſaid Horſe to Mr. Daniel Eanes of Peterſburg, or the ſubſcriber of Prince Edward county; or give ſuch information ſo that I get him again, ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

OWEN SMITH.

June 12, 1797. (4)

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north ſide of the River, where he flatters himſelf his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

INTENDING to Europe for a few months, to return in the ſpring—I leave Mr. WILLIAM MAITLAND my Attorney.

GEORGE WILSON.

Peterſburg, May 23, 1797.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
1074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have juſt received,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

J. M'DOWEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received at his ſtore, in the houſe formerly occupied by Richard Stuard, joining Dr. Maſſenburg's, in Sycomore-ſtreet: a quantity of Herrings and Shads, Tar, Weſt-India Rum, Northward ditto, French Brandy, Peach and Apple ditto, Wines, Molaſſes, Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Candles, Soap, Hyſon and Green Teas, a few pieces of Cloths, Caſſimers, Calicoes and Linens; which will be ſold low for caſh, &c.

Peterſburg, May 8, 1797. (tf.)

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very firſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powdered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797. tf

STRAYED or Stolen, from the ſubſcriber, on the 22d of May, a ſmall BLACK MARE,

About 4 feet 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock N. but ſcarce perceivable, only when juſt ſhedded, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a white ſnip on her noſe; her right hind knee has been lately hurt, by the kick of a horſe, which I expect is got well by this time. On 24th of the ſame month ſhe was ſeen at Capt. William Harriſon's, in Suſſex county, looſe in the Old-Field, which was the laſt time I heard of her. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Mare to me, in Prince-George county, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward, for their trouble.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Sen.

June 8, 1797. (3*)

FOR SALE,

THE LONG STORE nearly oppoſite Cedar-Point Warehouſe, and at preſent occupied by Meſſrs. Swann and Ellis, Cabinet-makers. For terms, apply to

JOHN WILDER.

April 18, 1797. (tf.)

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 600 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Petersburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by survey 621 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all necessary houses, viz a dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, dairy, granary, stables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Possession may be had on the first of November next, and the Land will be shewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who resides on the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m

FOR SALE,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

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Stern's Sentimental Journey,
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Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Essays,
Life of Christ,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Physician,
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Cullen's Practice,
Cheselden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevah's Lexicon,
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Bollingbrooke on History,
Bossuet's Universal History,
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Godwin's Political Justice,
History of Woman,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticism,
Kame's Sketches,
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Newton on the Prophecies,
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Don Quixote,
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Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
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Smith's Essays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler
Sherlock's Discourses,
History of France,
—— of England,
—— of Court of Berlin,
—— of American Revolution,
—— of French Revolution,
—— of Massachusetts,
—— of Vermont,
—— of New Hampshire,
—— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Fergusson's Astronomy,
Fergusson on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extensive to be here enumerated

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and English— Greek, Latin, French and English School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatise on the management of Stock, raising Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797

Blank Bills of Lading

For sale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

LAND & NEGROES for SALE.

On Saturday, the first day of July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money,

THE Tract of Land at present in the occupancy of Mr William Barret, containing about 500 acres, situate on Cox's Road, about 12 miles above Petersburg, in the county of Dinwiddie.—The dwelling house on the said land is large and commodious—there are all other convenient out-houses. It is a good situation for a tavern, where one is at present kept by Mr. Barret.—The land will answer well for the culture of corn and small grain—the sale will be at the said tavern. At the same time and place will be sold also, for ready money, about 15 or 20 likely SLAVES, MEN and WOMEN. The above sale takes place pursuant to a deed of trust, executed by Mr. Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie county, for the security and payment of the debt and interest in the said deed expressed.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT, Trustee.

June 13, 1797. (tdf)

FOR SALE,

A VALUAB E tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 2 miles above Petersburg, on Winicomake creek containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and some negro houses—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Possession may be had immediately, and the land will be shewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaser the terms, or apply to the subscriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunswick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

FOR SALE,

THAT plantation whereon I now live, known by the name of HUNTING QUARTER in the county of Sussex, lying on Nottoway River and Hunting Quarter Swamp, and containing two thousand acres; four hundred of which are rich low grounds now in woods, and the land in general both cleared and uncleared, equal to any in the county — There is on the plantation, a tolerable good dwelling house, with necessary offices and out houses; also a mill (on a constant stream in a plentiful neighbourhood) running two pair of stones and lately rebuilt —The situation of the land is such, that it may well be divided into two or three tracts. For terms apply to the subscriber.

HENRY HARRISON.

Hunting Quarter, May 14, 1797. (of3)

I WANT TO SELL,

A QUANTITY OF RED AND PALE

BARK,

On a Credit of Six Months.

ROBERT DE GRAFFENREID.

Lenenburg, June 5, 1797. (ec4)

I WISH to sell 4666 2-3 acres of MILITARY LAND in one survey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-West Territory.—Application to the subscriber will be attended to.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 24, 1797. (tf)

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, HALIFAX DISTRICT.

In Equity, April term, 1797.

Elizabeth Piper, and Edward Hall, administrator of Dolly M'Nair; Henry Skipwith, Executor of James Milner, dec. and others.

FORASMUCH as the Defendant Henry Skipwith, hath not entered his appearance, and proof being made to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is THEREFORE ORDERED, that the said Henry Skipwith, put in his answer to the said Bill, on or before the first equity day in next term, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso against him; and that this order be published three weeks successively in the Petersburg Gazette.

Copy from the minutes.

(6*) ROBERT FENNER, Clk & Master.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward in Lunenburg county, a Negro Woman by the name of PRESSE, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and sensible, is a little round shouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a striped rapper, and copperas and white striped habit; I expect she will change her name, and try to pass for a free woman, I am sure she will try to make down the country and perhaps to Petersburg.

All masters of vessels are forwarned taking in any such slave, she is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gaze ten some time last summer, she says she is well acquainted in Petersburg, City Point, and Broadway. Any person that will take up and secure the said negro in any jail so that I get her again, or return her to me, shall receive the above reward SETH WARD.

June 1, 1797. (3w)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the subscribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the store in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewise appointed Mr. Nathan Fletcher, of Brunswick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have also appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the store formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the transactions in these different stores, are put into these gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to settle the accounts and grant discharges.

Those indebted to the said concern for dealings with David Russell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—also those indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their store in Petersburg, under the direction of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the said Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good against the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C & Co.

COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797 (tf)

NOTICE.

THE Clerk of the county of Dinwiddie has been requested to take with him to next Court, the minutes of the Court containing the recommendation of Magistrates at the time Mr. Jordan Rees and the subscriber were recommended. And the Gentlemen Magistrates of the said county, are hereby requested to give their attendance at Court on that day, to determine the right of seniority as to the said Rees and the subscriber:—Also, to proceed to the recommendation of sheriffs in compliance with the Act of Assembly and the proceedings of last June Court. It is hoped that every Gentleman acting in the above capacity, will be punctual in giving his attendance; not only to do justice to the parties, but to secure that dignity to the record which it merits.

JOHN VERELL.

June 8, 1797. 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from purchasing of William Meanley, of the county of Dinwiddie, any of the following Slaves, to wit, George, Hannah Mima, Randol, Armistead, Pat, Cib, Nancy, Billy, Lurant, and Gerge; or from purchasing of the said William Meanley, any part of his stock of Cattle, or Horses; and all persons are hereby informed and notified, that I have purchased the said property, and that I have a bill of sale from the said William Meanley.

JOHN MEANLEY.

Dinwiddie, June 5, 1797 (6)

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Devereux J. Manley, dec. are requested to make them known as speedy as possible, that provision may be made for discharging the same—and all those that are indebted to the estate, will please to take notice, that all accounts remaining unsettled the last of August next will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Petersburg, May 24 1797. (9w.)

NOTICE.

BEING under the necessity of leaving the State for some time, I have appointed James Byrne, attorney at law, my attorney in fact, to act for me in my absence—therefore those indebted to me as surviving partner of John & Edward Jeffers, or as executor of John Jeffers, dec. are requested to make payment to him The great indulgence already given precludes all claim to any in future. I have in consequence thereof instructed him to institute suits for the recovery of such as are not immediately discharged.

EDWARD JEFFERS.

June 5, 1797. (6)

A CAUTION!

I HEREBY forewarn the public against taking an assignment of a bond executed by me to Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, on the 30th day of April, 1796 for the sum of £. 269: 10, payable the 15th day of the next month. This bond was given in part for a sum of money agreed to be paid for a tract of land which I purchased of the said Clay—the title to the said land is contested, and I am determined neither to pay the amount of the said bond, either to Mr. Clay or to any other person who may imprudently take an assignment thereof, until my title shall be made complete and secure.

JOHN GOODE.

Brunswick, May 16, 1797. (6p)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North side of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subscriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

CHANTICLEER,

WILL be let to 20 Mares, at FIVE GUINEAS the Season, to end the 10th of August, payable then.

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 13th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Aristotle; great great great grandam by Bonny Lass, out of the imported Bonny Lass, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purses and Sweepstakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the course.—He won the 30th of May last, at New-Market, the 1st day's Purse of £. 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a sweat that had been given him six days previous to the race—beating Mr. Brand's Dungannon, by Medley; Slow and Easy; Gonfannon; and Mountain Leader; and Mr. Macklin's Widair horse called Purse Bearer, run by Major Cocke.—Gonfannon had won at New-Market the 1st day's Purse the Fall preceeding; and Purse Bearer had won many purses and sweepstakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horses were timed by several experienced gentlemen—the first heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 seconds, being the average time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes precisely; the longest by Col. Kennon was 8 minutes 4 seconds—this is shorter time than it has ever been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horses.—Chanticleer's condition should be reflected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never surpassed.

The subscriber would with only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and secure inclosures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Westbury, Charles City county, June 12, 1797 (5w.)

The noted thorough-bred Horse PRESIDENT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my store at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Mosby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and sixpence to the groom; mares may be ensured for twenty dollars—the season will commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betsy Baker, Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so noted for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunswick, February 20, 1797.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing any property offered for sale by Messrs. *Robert Turnbull* and *William Cole*, as trustees, either on the day appointed in their advertisement of the 2nd ult. or on any future day; and they are prohibited from all further proceedings, as they know, and the unquestionable documents are in my possession to prove it, that the condition upon which the deed to them was expressly founded, hath been duly and punctually performed by me in the most minute and exact manner, and that there was a total non-performance of it, in every respect, by the other party; for which reason whatever estate they might have held under it, and whatever powers they might have derived from it, I conceive are, and are hereby declared to be at an end. Whether I am correct in my opinion, a Court of Chancery will determine.

J. R. DAVIES

Petersburg, June 8, 1797.

The Subscriber has just Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
5 Hhds. W. Ind. RUM.
10 Ditto New England Ditto.
10,000wt. of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Petersburg, May 18, 1797

☞ Subscribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newspapers, will oblige him, by discharging their accounts.

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